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This season for the first time I found a nest of the Louisiana tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*) with eggs. It was on the fourth of July. The nest was in a tall Douglas spruce, on a short branch among the lowest having vegetation. The site was twenty-five feet from the ground, on a horizontal fork, the nest being held in place by surrounding twigs. It was made of coarse forky twigs as an outer framework, the walls being made of fine rootlets, and the lining of horsehair. The cavity was two and three-fourths inches in diameter, and one and one half inches deep. The nest was found by watching the birds as they frequented the place, and finally seeing the female take her place on the nest. When disturbed, the female was sitting, and she remained on the nest until I was quite near it. The site was a tuft of twigs four feet from the main stem. There were four eggs, incubated 50 per cent or more. When removed from its site, the loose twigs in the outer part of the nest fell away, like that part of a grosbeak's nest.

The ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) is very common in this region. In the middle of June I spent many minutes watching the birds in their movements in the tops of the medium-sized evergreens, but was unable to find any nests, probably owing to the fact that nest-building was finished and the females were sitting. The males were singing in the upper parts of the taller trees, but were extremely shy and managed to keep out of sight from the inquisitive observer. It is a queer song, beginning with two or three squeaky notes like "tsee" followed by "chir, chir, chir, whittle, whittle, whittle." and several other rather indistinct notes.

At length, on July 6, I took a nest of the ruby-crowned kinglet, with both parent birds. The nest was situated about fifteen feet from the ground, near the extremity of a branch in a fir tree beside a road through the woods. The site was six feet from the main stem. The nest was saddled on an oblique twig on the under side of the branch, and was also somewhat pendent from several small twigs about which the walls were woven. The structure was four inches in diameter externally, and three inches high. The opening, which was at the top, was two and one-fourth inches wide, and the cavity was one and seven-eighths inches deep. The nest walls were made of dark green lichen, deerhair, gossamer, and bark shreds. The lining was hair, soft downy feathers, and lichen. There were eight young in the nest, ready to leave in a short time. The accompanying illustration, made from a photo by Prof. M. J. Elrod, shows the position and site of the nest.

Lewistown, Montana.

A Few Records Supplementary to Grinnell's Check-list of California Birds

BY JOSEPH MAILLARD

WHEN a list of birds of any locality appears in print it usually occurs that observers in the given area will find that they have some records and notes which are not referred to by the author of the list. This is due to several reasons. Either the observers have not realized that some particular records were worth mentioning, or the mention of certain things may have been postponed for the moment and lost sight of for the time being, or certain parties may not have

had access to all the literature published upon this locality and so not known that they have something new to bring to light. Again the author of such a list may easily have made an occasional accidental omission, especially if he have much other work to attend to, and also there may be published records of certain things which for some reason he does not deem of sufficient importance to touch upon. Realizing all this I herewith submit some records and notes, made by my brother and myself, as additional to Mr. Grinnell's "Check-list of California Birds," (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 3) with an apology for not having published any of the more valuable ones before this, and for doing so at all as regards the minor ones which perhaps may be superfluous.

Brachyramphus marmoratus. Marbled Murrelet. While Mr. Grinnell gives this bird as a "common winter visitant" we have quite a number in our collection taken on Monterey Bay in the month of July, and one in June. We also have one specimen taken on San Francisco Bay, near Tiburon, on Nov. 16th, 1895, and we have no reason to suppose that further observation will not show that quite a number come inside from the ocean at various times.

Stercorarius pomarinus. Pomarine Jaeger. There are three pairs of this species in the collection of J. & J. W. M. taken on San Francisco Bay, near Alcatraz Island, on September 25th, 1900. In that year numbers were noted daily by my brother, from the Tiburon ferryboat, between September 9 and Oct. 2, when a hard storm caused them to disappear. Since then noted in greater or less numbers every fall, appearing about Sept. 1.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis. Black Tern. Breeds in overflowed regions along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. A number of nests recorded by J. and J. W. M. on latter river near Merced. Found breeding last June by Messrs. Chapman and Fuertes at Los Banos.

Puffinus opisthomelas. Black-vented Shearwater. This species is given as a common summer visitant, whereas I have taken specimens on Monterey Bay in November and December, 1895, and December, 1896.

Puffinus griseus. Dark-bodied Shearwater. This is also given as a summer visitant. In our collection are specimens, taken by myself on Monterey Bay, Dec. 18, 1895, and Feb. 11, 1901.

Chaulelasmus streperus. Gadwall. Another breeding record of this species is that of a female and nest containing eggs taken 20 miles south of Merced, along a stream from an artesian well, near the San Joaquin River, by J. & J. W. M. on June 24, 1901.

Clangula americana. American Golden-eye. We have several winter records from Paicines, San Benito Co., Cal. Rather common at that place through the winter, but mostly immature birds.

Clangula islandica. Barrow Golden-eye. One specimen in our collection taken at Ross Landing, Marin Co., near the bay shore. Several have been taken by C. A. Allen at Pt. San Pedro, on the Marin bay shore, in early spring.

Histrionicus histrionicus. Harlequin Duck. Flocks noted on coast at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., in month of June.

Dendrocygna fulva. Fulvous Tree-duck. Formerly seen in Marin Co., but none noted for last ten years.

Steganopus tricolor. Wilson Phalarope. One specimen in our collection from West side of the Sierras, taken by C. A. Allen at Blue Canyon, June 16, 1893. Found breeding at Los Banos, June 1903, by Messrs. Chapman and Fuertes.

Octodromas maculata. Pectoral Sandpiper. We have one pair of this species

taken by myself at Mill Valley Junction, near Sausalito, on Sept. 14, 1896. This should have been recorded at the time, but probably I failed to realize the paucity of records for this state.

Heteractitis incanus. Wandering Tattler. The southward migration of these birds must commence very early from their breeding grounds for they are quite common at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., in August.

Numenius longirostris. Long-billed Curlew. Numbers seen, and one specimen captured by J. & J. W. M. on bank of San Joaquin river 14 miles south of Merced, in June, 1900 and 1901.

Arenaria morinella. Ruddy Turnstone. **Arenaria melanocephala.** Black Turnstone. We have several specimens of these species from San Francisco Bay, taken in December and January. They appear to be quite numerous at times during the winter around the vicinity of Red Rock and the other islands between San Francisco and San Pablo Bays.

Zenaidura macroura. Mourning Dove. A small flock of this species usually may be found through the winter at San Geronimo, Marin Co., and frequently noted in winter at Paicines, San Benito Co.

Ceryle alcyon. Belted Kingfisher. This bird is numerous also along the Central California sea coast during the winter.

Scolecophagus carolinus. Rusty Blackbird. We have in our collection a male bird taken by H. B. Kaeding in Amador Co., Cal., and identified by Mr. Ridgway as of this species, Dec. 15, 1895.

Carpodacus clementis. San Clemente House Finch. During four weeks collecting on Santa Cruz Island in April, 1898, I failed to find a single individual of this species, though the island was pretty well covered in my wanderings. Hence it seems that it is not always abundant on that island, to say the least. In searching for *clementis* a large number of *frontalis* were taken in the hope of finding the latter among them.

Loxia c. bendirei. Sierra Cross-bill. There are several specimens in our collection from Marin Co., taken in winter.

Spinus pinus. Pine Siskin. A few pairs breed in Marin Co. No nests taken by us, but birds have been seen on several occasions carrying material for building into the high fir trees.

Passerculus rostratus. Large-billed Sparrow. We have one specimen from Santa Cruz, taken by G. F. Breninger, August 27, 1895.

Phainopepla nitens. Phainopepla. Very common winter resident at Paicines, San Benito Co.

Vireo s. cassini. Cassin Vireo. Breeds regularly in small numbers at Paicines.

Helminthophila sordida. Dusky Warbler. Of a number of this genus taken at Santa Barbara in April 1902, several specimens appear to be of this species. The birds were captured during a migration, apparently, as they all disappeared shortly afterward. Both *sordida* and *lutescens* were in sadly abraded plumage at the time.

Geothlypis tolmei. Tolmie Warbler. A few of these warblers breed regularly in Marin County.